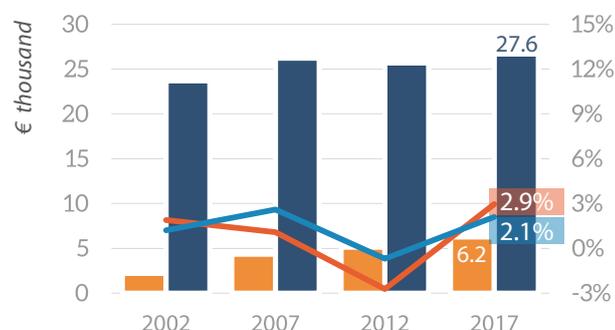
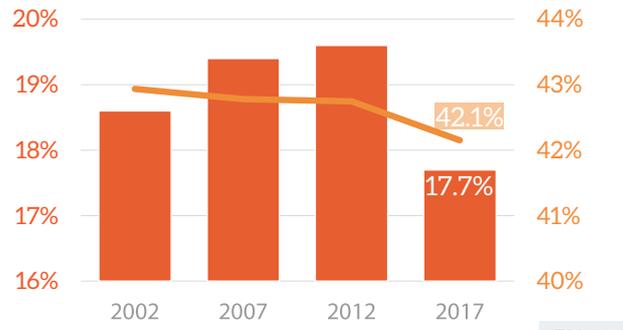


## Montenegro: Economic indicators and trade with EU

GDP per capita (€) and annual growth (%) in Montenegro and the EU-28

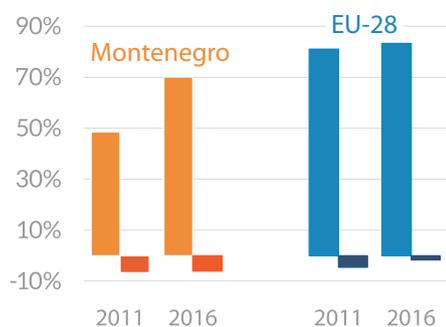


Montenegro total unemployment and female labour market participation

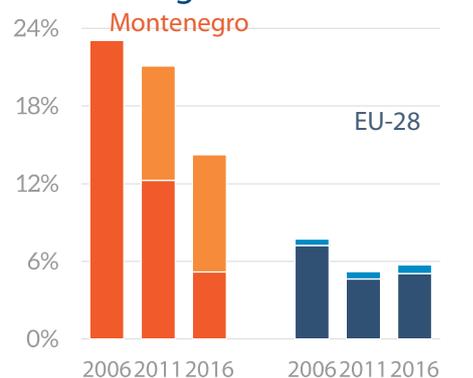


GDP per capita (left axis) ■ Montenegro ■ EU-28 — Montenegro GDP growth (right axis) — EU-28 ■ Total unemployment (left axis) — Female labour force participation (right axis) ■ EU-28 (2017)

Public finances, monetary and financial data



FDI and remittances to Montenegro and the EU-28

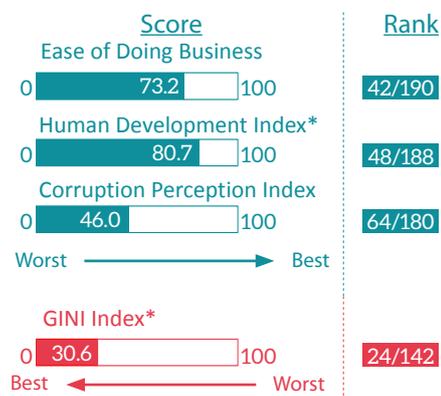


Public debt (% of GDP) ■ Montenegro ■ EU-28 ■ Surplus/deficit (% of GDP) ■ EU-28

According to the [European Central Bank](#), Montenegro adopted the euro unilaterally in 2002 and has since used it as its de facto currency.

Remittances received (% of GDP) ■ Montenegro ■ EU-28 ■ FDI net inflows (% of GDP) ■ EU-28

## Montenegro business environment and socio-economic indicators



The **Ease of Doing Business's** 'distance to frontier' score assesses the overall level of regulatory performance of a country. It ranges from 0='lowest performance' to 100='the frontier', the best performance observed worldwide each year.

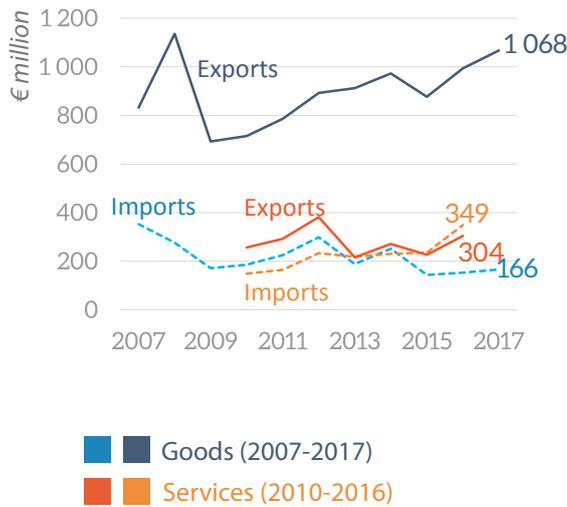
The **Human Development Index** (HDI) measures the average achievement in key dimensions of human development. It is based on life expectancy at birth, average duration of education and GDP per capita. It ranges from 0 to 100. 'High human development countries' (UN) are in the range between 70 and 80.

The **Corruption Perception Index** measures the perceived levels of public-sector corruption worldwide. Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). In 2016, two thirds of countries scored below 50.

The **GINI Index** measures the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. It is hence a measure of inequality in income distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

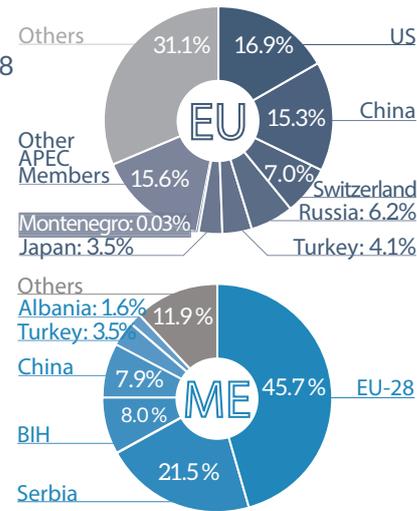


### EU trade with Montenegro



### Main trade partners (2017)

Trade in goods (exports plus imports)

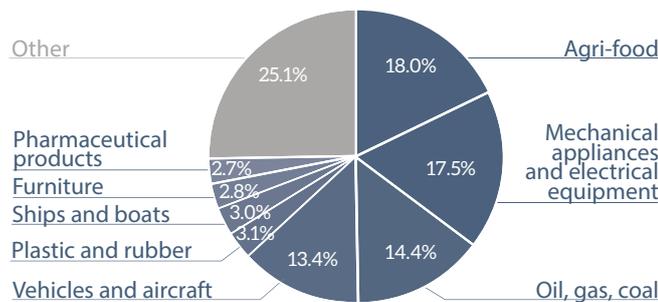


### Top EU partners (2017)

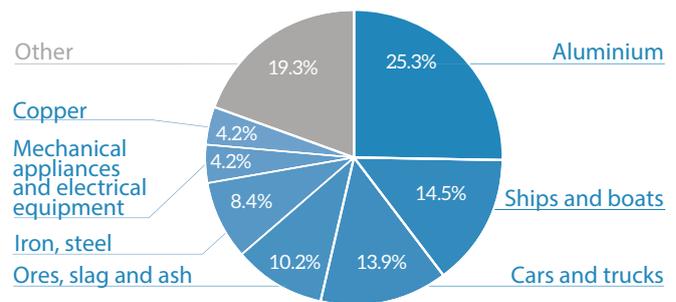
Trade in goods



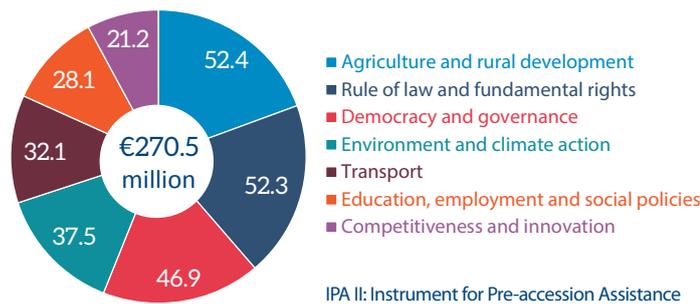
### EU exports of goods to Montenegro (2017)



### EU imports of goods from Montenegro (2017)

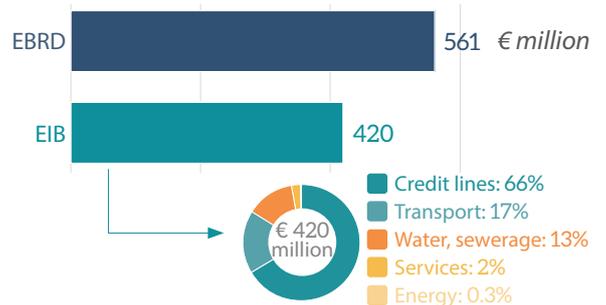


### EU Financial assistance to Montenegro under IPA II (2014-2020 allocations)



### Preferential loans to Montenegro

EIB finance contracts signed in 2010-2017; EBRD activity in Montenegro to date.



#### Notes

GlobalStat is a project developed by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme (Italy) and the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal). Data sources for page 1: GDP figures, inflation and exchange rates are from IMF WEO (October 2017) and Eurostat (2018); Labour market data are from World Bank WDI based on ILO KILM (2017); FDI and remittances data are estimates from World Bank staff based on IMF BoP data (2017); 2006 remittances data for Montenegro are not available; HDI and GINI are from UNDP HDR (2016) and are re-scaled (\*) from 0 - 1 to 0 - 100 for better comparability - GINI is an average value computed on 2005-2013; CPI is from Transparency International (2017); Doing Business data are from the World Bank Group - Doing Business Unit (2017). According to the European Central Bank, Montenegro adopted the euro unilaterally in 2002 and has since used it as its de facto currency.

Data sources for page 2: EU trade with Montenegro, Main trade partners (EU), Top EU partners (goods), EU exports of goods to Montenegro (%) and EU imports of goods from Montenegro (%) are from ComExt, Eurostat; Other APEC members = Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam; Trade in services are from Eurostat; Main trade partners (Montenegro) are from IMF; EU Financial assistance to Montenegro under IPA II (2014-2020 allocations) are from European Commission; EIB preferential loans to Montenegro are from EIB (European Investment Bank).

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